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SOURCE Newspapers as indicated.

STRESSES EXTENSION OF PEOPLE'S NOTES IN RURAL AREAS;
MONGOLIAN REPUBLIC LIFTS RATIONING

EDITOR DISCUSSES PROMOTION OF PEOPLE'S NOTES -- Shanghai Hsin-wen Jih-pao, 23 May 50

The past few months have seen the following developments: a universal stability in commodity prices; the defeat of inflation; a shift in the people's basic standard of values from goods to money; an increase in bank deposits; longer periods on time deposits; and increased expansion of the people's notes into the rural agricultural villages.

The extended circulation of people's notes in the rural areas bears a strong relationship to mutual assistance between city and country. This fact led the East China Military and Administrative Committee to formulate directives governing the program to encourage wider use of people's notes in rural areas to stimulate commodity exchange between city and country, at their 13th regular administrative session on 16 May 1950.

Objectively, the problem today is to find a way of achieving effective and speedy penetration of the rural areas and of helping the people's notes to become accepted in the agricultural villages. The key to the problem lies in two aspects:

a. The concerted movement of goods to rural areas will provide a route of entry for people's notes.

b. It will be necessary to approve the purchase of silk, tea, and millet, as well as the granting of agricultural loans. This will place people's notes in the hands of the farming population. Since people's note circulation is extremely meager in newly liberated areas which lie off the beaten track, the populace in such places still practices barter.

The advantages of enlarging the area of people's note circulation are as follows:

1. It will encourage rural-urban exchange of commodities, eliminate the decadent practice of barter, and facilitate the movement of large quantities of goods into the municipal markets. This will put an end to hoarding, free many commodities for marketing, and ultimately increase the supply of agricultural products.

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2. It will break up the concentration of currency in the cities and reduce fluctuation in commodity prices.

3. The issue of people's notes was primarily devised to curb inflation. But the expansion of people's note circulation into rural areas will now serve also as a stabilizing factor in the national economy.

CONFIDENCE RISES IN PEOPLE'S NOTES -- Hong Kong Wen-hui Pao, 7 Jul 50

Canton, 6 July (Hsin-hua) -- With the stabilization of commodity prices, the people's note has pushed Hong Kong currency and silver yuan out of the Kwangtung market, which they had held for the past several years, and has come into circulation throughout the province.

The representatives attending this first session of the Kwangtung Province Agricultural Delegates Conference have requested that the government put on a concerted drive to extend the use of people's notes into the rural areas.

NORTHEAST MONOPOLY CORPORATIONS CUT BUDGET ESTIMATES -- Peiping Jen-min Jih-pao, 24 May 50

Mukden, 17 May (Hsin-hua) -- The Northeast Ministry of Trade in a careful study of the budgetary expenditure estimates for seven monopoly trading corporations for the second quarter has trimmed one trillion Northeast yuan from the total.

In view of the fact that the second quarter is lean in receipts, but long on outlays for summer construction projects, the Ministry urges all seven companies to meet and exceed their sales quotas, and at the same time cut down their outlays.

As an example of the possibilities, the Ministry cites the case of the Food Corporation that had an estimate in its budget for 3 million straw bags to sack 80,000 tons of salt. Careful study of the needs revealed that only 540,000 bags would actually be needed, making it possible to reduce the estimated outlay for this one item from 60 billion to 10 billion yuan.

SHANSI BUDGET EXPENDITURES CUT -- T'ai-yuan Shansi Jih-pao, 24 May 50

Local expenditures in the 1950 Shansi Province budget have been reduced by a sum equivalent to 27,294,000 catties of millet, which is more than 16 percent of the original budget figure. This will help the hsien to reach better adjustments in their budgets and enable local finance organs to balance their ledgers, with a surplus equivalent to 17,615,000 catties of millet.

The budget revision was made on the basis of the findings of cadres sent out by the provincial government to examine finance practices in the special districts of Hsin-hsien, Yu-tz'u, Fen-yang, Lin-fen, and Yun-ch'eng in March. The cadres found that old ideologies still persisting in some areas were impeding the centralization program and fostering improper budget considerations. In view of this, the provincial government has decided to send out cadres to strengthen the administration of local finance activities.

RATIONING ENDS 29 APRIL -- Urumchi Sinkiang Jih-pao, 9 May 50

Peiping, 6 May (Hsin-hua) -- According to a Tass dispatch from Ulan Bator, dated 28 April, the Mongolian People's Republic will lift its rationing system beginning 29 April 1950.

The dispatch states that the large amount of foodstuff and manufactured goods now being imported from the Soviet Union makes rationing no longer necessary. Rationing was partially lifted last year when such items as meat products,

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cosmetics, bread, and cake were taken off the ration list.

REDUCES HUPEH GRAIN TAX -- Hong Kong Ta Kung Pao, 10 Jun 50

Hankow -- The 250-million-catty summer-grain tax which was to be collected in Hupeh Province this year has been reduced 150 million catties by direction of the Central government. Also, the basis unit for taxation has been revised to 70 market catties in calculating both taxes for the year.

PERMITS APPEAL FOR TAX REVISION -- Shanghai Chieh-fang Jih-pao, 24 May 50

Following the decision that industrial and commercial taxes for March, April, and May 1950 would be levied according to a new system of democratic discussion, there was considerable confusion among industrial and commercial circles. Many persons feared that the tax burden would exceed the bounds of actual conditions by several times and force their enterprises into difficult circumstances. People in general were gravely concerned about the system of democratic discussion, and many industrial and commercial houses prepared to request permission to close shop. However, now that "democratic discussion" has been clearly defined, a system has been devised whereby requests can be made for reconsideration in cases where the tax burden has been improperly distributed. On 23 May, members of the Standing Committee of the Council of Democratic Discussion, acting in the interests of the taxpayers, formulated regulations governing methods of requesting reconsideration by the Council of Democratic Discussion on Shanghai Municipal Industrial and Commercial Taxes in view of actual conditions.

HSIN-HUA BANK EXTENDS FACILITIES -- Hong Kong Wen-hui Pao, 5 Jul 50

The Hong Kong Hsin-hua (New China) Bank is the primary banking agency designated by the CCP to exchange foreign remittances with the mainland. Most of the overseas Chinese remittances exchanged in Hong Kong are handled through the Hsin-hua Bank.

The bank's area of exchange has been expanding daily, and remittances can now be negotiated for various parts of Sinkiang and Northeast China.

REDUCES EXPORT DUTIES -- Hong Kong Wen-hui Pao, 9 Jul 50

Peiping, 8 July (Hsin-hua) -- On 30 June, the Committee of Finance and Economics of the Government Administration Council issued a directive authorizing temporary permits to refund duty on items now being exported, as follows:

1. All export duty may be refunded on cement, rugs, glassware, casings, flannel, epicurean powder [presumably monosodium glutamate], and firecrackers.

2. By joint consent of the Ministry of Trade and the Committee of Finance and Economics, duty on Chinese canned goods, spirits, beer, various talismanic paper products, and incense may be reduced or waived, depending on export conditions.

3. Export duty on raw materials used to make talismanic paper products may be completely refunded to lower their export costs.

4. After the product has been exported, the export certification specifically issued by the customs should be sent by the exporting firm to the tax office where the duty was originally paid, and a refund should be requested.

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